RICHMOND, VA Friday Morning, February 11, 1848.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS." At the rate at which the Whig supporters of Gen. Taylor are now going, they will soon place Old Zac in one of the most embarrassing positions which a public man ever occupied. It they are to be believed, Gen. Taylor, to whose military services the whole country cheerfully does honor, is about to torfeit the good opinion of all but the bitteres: partizans, by deliberately eating his own words, and, for the sake of power, tamely "surrendering" the lotty position which he once assum-

ing to Whig authority, we give two glaring in-The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia News, under date of Febuary 6.h, says: "The best feelings prevail among our friends. Every body is satisfied to abide the decision of the Convention. I have high authority for saying that the especial friends of Gen. Taylor mean to go into convention and abide the result. More than that, the General will show his appreciation of

the Whig organization, by coinciding in the judg-ment of his friends. Mark my words." The Salem (Ia.) Democrat publishes a letter from G. May, who declares that in the late Whig Convention at Indianapolis, Mr. Albert S. White ridiculed all doubts as to Gen. Taylor's political opinions, and said that he "could vouch for the true-that his written pleages were in the pocket of a Senator of the United States-that there were Whigs present who had seen them-that if made chief magistrate of this Union, his entire cabinet should be selected from the Waig party-and that none of the opposition could ever obtain office through any agency of his"

It these things be true, we repeat, then has Ge neral Taylor turned his back upon his own solemn professations, and lent himself to the trickery of a desperate party. We cannot yet believe that the old so'dier has shown so utter a want of high principle, so ostrich-like a policy of catching the votes of both sides. In bold contrast with the above views ascribed to General T. ylor, we quote the following extracts of his letters, which have for a time passed away from the public memory. We ask attention to the passages in Italics :

[From Gen. Taylor's letter to the Native Americans, dated at Monterey, July 13, 1847]

"My willingness to yield to the wishes of the people at large, and to serve them in the office of the Chief Magistracy, should they fully and unantwous y place its weighty responsibili ies upon me, has been more than once expressed; but I am not willing to be the cindidate of any party, to piedge mysell to any political creed save that which proceeds directly from the Constitution, and the best and paramount interests of the country, and which they solemnly demand. It elected to the Presidential office it must be without any agency ot my own,-(it certainly will be at variance with ost cherished aspirations,)-and to those duites I must go untramelled by party pledges of "Should the people nominate and elect (and

there is ample space for this previous to the time of the elections) some one of the gitted statesmen of the country to represent its highest interests, I should hail the measure with joy."

[From Gen. Taylor's letter to Dr. Bronson, of Charleston, S. C., dated at Monterey, August 10, raised, in the way which their party purposes

"I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, distincily to repeat that I am not before the p op'e of the United States as the candidate for the next Prestdense. It is my great desire to return at the close of this war to the discharge of those professional delies and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and edu-

"I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential chair by the general roice of the people, without regard to their political differences. I should deem it to be my duty to accept the office. But while I treely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our early Presidents, I de-sire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledges as to the course I should pursue than that of arging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements

of the Constitution. "I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add, that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively ty and of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office."

Can General Taylor, with the avowal of these sentiments staring him full in the face, accept the nomination of the Whig party, and merit the character for manly frankness, ingenuousness and intrepid moral courage, with which his friends have invested him? They would make him play a double character-Whig or Democrat-"pig or puppy"-to gain the "sweet voices" of both parties. Time will show; but we cannot yet believe that he will enact such a culpab e part as his "triends" would make the world be-

The New York Express, a leading Whig paper, is far from satisfied with the "hybrid" position in which General Taylor's friends place him-and in the following remarks betrays its horror of being again Taylorized. Certain it is, that unless we know more of General Taylor's opinions, he will receive the support of neither party, and never mount the political ladder:

"Now that he is at home, and now that he is a by his own consent,) there is not the shadow of a reason why he should not declare what he thinks, and speak out like an honest man. Moreover, as Whigs, we protest against entertaining any id-a of smug_ting a Whig President into the White House—a view that the Courier seems to entertain. It we cannot go there with the honors of war, with druins bearing and banners fl, ing, we will not enter into any 'Trojan Horse.' An honorable banishment after is us all the aweets of a j your consolation; -but large expectations changed to bitter truits; a battle fought and won, turning out to be more disastrous than a rout; the possession of the White House itself, with our enemies protecting and embracing the occu-pant—these are speciacles that once saddened our ayes and embit ered the recollections of filteen long years of labor; and, with our senses upon we will never expose ourselves to such a bitter mortification again."

SENATOR HUNTER.

Is not the Whig "premature" in "congratulaticularly, upon (what it assumes to be) the manthe Administration"? Is the Whig justified in lauding Mr. Hunter as "reprobating the War policy of the Administration'? What authority does the Whig produce for its sweeping asser- Whig and the Republican on this questiontion. 1 Nothing but the very meagre newspaper notices of the speech, which are of the most conficting character. We have read them all with eare, and have been able to ascertain from them nothing which satisfactorily defines Mr. H.'s po- the house of Samuel Clemens to the "Common sition in his late speech. We have seen no- Hall," in the said town, has passed the Legislature. thing more than the Whig appears to have We are, therefore, authorized to announce to the had in its possession-but a highly intelligent gentlemen who heard Mr. H's speech, has given us a very different version from what the Whig has greedily caught at. He clearly understood Mr. Hunter as declaring that, while Congress

was the war making power, the President had all the responsibility of conducting the war-and, for that purpose. Our informant also inferred, Ciay." that Mr. H. would vote for the Ten Regiment bill, which is a part of "the war-policy of the Administration." A portion of Mr. H's speech may have had a different tendency; but if Mr. Hun- publish, for the benefit of our friends on the Roater will sustain the substantials, the voting the men and money for the war, the Whigs may, it Roanoke country," accompanied by a letter from

Bugter.

Before we form an opinion, we shall await Mr. H.'s speech, revised and corrected by himself .if he has pursued the course over which the Whig exults, we can only say that he has gone counter does not oppose the fatal policy of withdrawing Eastern Virginia, but the whole country. the troops and who does not advocate a vigorous

velopements. We are glad to see that the Whig, in connexion with this subject, recommends the policy of the Peace and Justice in the Legislature." It calls | whole State : upon the General Assembly to pass resolutions endorsing what it hastily assumes to be Mr. H.'s views upon the war, "reprobating the war poliey of the Administration." We rejoice that the Whig has thus taken the responsibility of inviting a discussion of Federal Relations by the Ge-

neral Assembly of Virginia. The Democrats will cheerfully meet the issue tendered, and will take pride and pleasure in ed! As the latest revelations of his views, accordstanding forth in defence of the rights and honor and peace of the country. We wish to see the issue fairly and fully made between the two parsanction the fatal, and extravagant, and unpatrio- ly tic doctrines of the Whig party. We wish the Whigs to show their hands-to declare whether they mean to occupy the "Lexington platform," and advocate the withdrawal of our troops and

of all indemnity. They back out-their organ has pledged them to the issue. The Democrats, we repeat, will be prepared to meet them, to justify and defend the cause of their own country, and to appeal to a patriotic fact that General Taylor was a Whig, good and people for their verdict, upon a question involving sipated all such hopes. We have appointed a the good name, the honor, rights and welfare of good large delegation to the Convention. the nation. The Whig, in the name of its party. has thrown down the gauntlet; we, satisfied as we are of the leelings of the Democrats in the Legislature, in their name, take up the challenge-trusting that the issue may soon be made and tairly decided.

> "The Whigs of the House of Representatives have this day settled the creat question of War and Peace! settled it conclusively and forever; and settled it un-der the immediate influence and direction of their chagen leader. "If any man shall hereafter pretend that the Whigs,

"If any man shall hereafter pretend that the Whigs, as a party, are opposed to the continuance of the war, let the people meet him as a humbur. "The Whigs of the House have voted, and declared that they will have no peace until the racticities standard to go before the people with Henry Clay as their candidate. Let the Whig people, and the whole people, beware of such leaders and such law givers."

Thus writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce. It is evident that the Whig party are about to organize the machinery of another money-panic. They madly think that, by an appeal to the pockets of the people, they can frighten the nation into dishonorable sacrifices, for the sake of getting peace on any terms. As the Union says, after referring to Mr. Gallatin's letter on the finances, to which the infamous Giddings vainly at empted to give eclat, by moving in the House of Representatives a resolution of thanks to the author :

"We shall see other attempts to operate upon the money-market. We were told that many of the whigs had come here fully determined to vote all the supplies of men and money which the administration demanded to bring the war to a speedy and successful close—they, of course, to be responsible for the use to which these resources were to be applied. Now what do we see? The ien regiment bill opposed; many of the whigs declaring that they would not vote another man-not even volunteers-nor a dollar, unwould require. The Secretary of I recommend, I can obtain the necessary funds efficiency." on moderate terms—say even at par. But the whig committee retuse his propositions; they will either authorize the money to be raised in a way which makes it impossible to borrow it, or they will raise the tariff; and thus carry out their own to be the object of their movemen's in the House."

the desperate straits in which the Government will find itself, are re-echoed by the Whig press no idea to which of our fair ladies the ap fitsas authentic revelations of the Financial Oracle. We shall here refer but to a single one of his positions, viz-that the Secretary of the Treasury has grossly over-estimated the receipts of the present year under the Tariff. Mr. V. contends that the duties will produce not more than twentyput in his calculations, we refer to the striking facts exhibited in the city of New York. The table below of the transactions at the N. York Costom House during the month of January for three years, exhibits a remarkable increase for

the present year: \$376,965 \$478,443 \$496,829 4,842,884 5,499,682 9,104,104 Total merchandise, \$5,219,789 \$5,978 125 \$9,584,983 43,221 90,874 48,032 1,471,844 1,434,836 2,305,017

The business of January, this year, at this one part, equals the entire import business of the Union erelatore. A comparative statement for the first on days of February shows a sustained increase in February of this year:

Total merchandise, \$1,004,235 \$918,999 \$1,860 371 9,204 9,177 266,749 **94**3,008 469,597 The Whige may succeed in their "party

schemes" of embarrassing the Administration, and compelling it to make a fruitless and disgraceful peace-but the day of reckoning will year afer year, in the same old road-some of come with an intelligent and patriotic peoplewho place the honor of the country far above all the miserable appeals of the "Mexican symparations.

"WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

The Whige of King William, while indulging in the most violent party denunciations of a Democratic administration, on the war, &c., protest against party excitement, as most injurious and lamentable, and "regard Gen. Taylor's refusal to be a party candidate, or to commit himself to party purposes, as a strong evidence of his honesty, good sense and patriotism; and we believe, if elected President, he will call around him the ta- such opinions only because they have heard them lent of the country, and govern according to the

They "cannot see the necessity of a National Convention; but if it be determined to hold e," ting the country, and the people of Virginia par- they "will send delegates, abide its decision, and cheerfully and zealously support its nominee."-Ir stand taken by their distinguished Senator (Mr. Pretty "no-party" men, truly! But they cannot high banks to concentrate it in one channel, and Hunter) in opposition to the ruinous policy of humbug the people with such transgarent tricks.

> Harrison, &c., Contested Riection. We shall to morrow notice the articles in the

though really they are "point no point." We take this occasion to inform our friends in We take this occasion to inform our friends in If any one denies it, I call him to the proof and Harrison county, that the act changing the place testimony, and appeal to the good judgment and of holding the separate election at Milford, from voters of said county this change, so that they

W. C. Rives, Southall, &c., have passed resolutions which breathe not the name of Taylor, but avow their "undiminished confidence in the abithat therefore, he should vote the supplies asked lities, experience and public virtue of Henry

> The February No. of the Southern Planter will be issued to-day. We shall at an early day renoke, its interesting editorial headed "Lime in the

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. Among other evidences, we refer to the powerful and conclusive resolutions of the Democracy of Accomac county. They cover the whole to the wishes of the whole Democratic party ground, and speak the language of patriots and and not a few of the Whigs in Virginia. On no enlightened freemen. The Democracy of Accoquestion have we seen more thorough unanimity | macstand upon the immutable basis of principles, than now perva es the Democratic party in Vir- not men-and their views, proclaimed by their than now perva es the Democratic party in VIIginia. We know so one, even among Mr. H.'s
own able and eloquent Wise and Bayly, will
own able and eloquent Wise and Bayly, will
own able and eloquent only upon
most devoted personal and political friends, who
exert an immense influence, not only upon
our delegate in this matter. VOX POPULI. most devoted personal and political friends, who exert an immense influence, not only upon

If the Times still has any hopes of that "Tayprosecution of the war, as the best means of se- lor bombshell," which Mr. Wise was to throw curing an early and permanent peace. With into the Democratic camp, we refer it to the folthese hasty remarks we shall calmly await de- lowing extract of a second letter from Accomac. of January. On motion of John B. Ailworth, tion, and, by his magic eloquence and patriotic fire, animate the representatives of the Democra-Mexican war to "the early and serious friends of cy, assembled, with a spirit that shall arouse the "ACCOMAC C. H., Feb. 4, 1848.

"Both parties held meetings. The Whigs held their's in Segat's Tavern, and the Democrats their's in the Court-house; and I have great pleasure in informing you, that Henry A. Wise, invitation, addressed our meeting in a speec. near two hours' length. It was one of the m. thrilling and soul-stirring I ever heard from his in my life. The manner in which it was received proclaims the soundness of the Democracy of Accomac upon the war question. He confined himself chiefly to the war question, and you may rely upon it, it is one upon which he is at home. He sustains the Administration out and outthinks the war properly and constitutionally reties in Virginia on the Mexican War question- cognised on our part-repelled the idea that it confident that the people of Virginia will never was Polk's war-said the war had been properwaged-went in for indemnity and security, and, if needs be, the entire conquest of Mexico. I can give no idea of the speech; -to have appreciated, you must have heard and seen him. was received with great applause. He alluded to the invitation of the Democratic members of may be prevailed upon to attend the Convention. The Whigs have been struck all aback by this move of Wise's. They evidently had hopes that he might fall in with the Taylor movement, but his speech on Monday must have dis-

Our telegraphic cerrespondent, yesterday morning, gives an incorrect version of Mr. Niles' speech in the U.S. Senate on Wednesday. Instead of his "opposing the further prosecution of it (the war) in the manner proposed by the Ad- He who thus acis, we care not how bright the halo ministration" the Union's report says:

"Mr. Niles addressed the Senate for two hours and a halt in favor o the bill, expressing his wish | pi to make one more effort, under the influence of a vigorous military operation, to terminate the war on fair and honorable terms.

The reports of the telegraphic correspondent of the daily papers here, are evidently tinged with Whiggery. If he does not "reform it altogether" we shall be compelled to give him up. Oh, for a we shall be compelled to give him up. Oh, for a we believe the war, to solemnly declare, that we believe the war with Mexico just on our part; genuine no-party man to give telegraphic reports;

The Taylorites having claimed a large maority of the Whig members of the Maryland Legislature, Mr. Bonitant, one of those Whig members tells a very different story to the Baltithe next Presidency. And I will venture to predict, that but a short time will clapse before he will be the choice of the whole Whig delegation, as the most available candidate, as he certainly is now their first choice."

We are requested to announce that Paulus Powell, Esq., will not be a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates. With he Examiner, "we are sure that every one of his acquaintance who can appreciate modest, unobtruunite in an expression of regret at the deermination of Mr. Powell to retire to private life. He turnishes his project; he tells them, if you will he fortunate if they can find one permit me to raise the loans in the way which who will represent them with equal fidelity and

Capt. Blanding has been handsomely entertain ed by the Washington Light Intantry at Charles-

erable policy, as is hinted about the city, and as ico was Gen. Quitman, holding up a sill handker-Mr. Vinton, in the House of Representatives, Miott. In the course of the evening Limit. Walhas been put forward to keep the money panic in ker was called on to relate the story of Captain motion, and his extravagant representations of Blanding's new-found Virginia cousn. It is thus told in the Charleston Patriot. We have but for her benefit, we quote the inciden :

"Lieut. Walker rose and stated that at the reception of Gens. Quiman and Shields by the Virginia Legislature at Richmond, in which Captain guest, the Governor had observed, in the speech he made on that occasion, that Virginia and eight millions. To show how little faith is to be | South Carolina were sisters. At the close of the ceremonies a lady stepped up to Capt. Blanding sisters, you and I, Captain, must be first cousins. and I will, therefore, trouble you for a buton from your coat.' Lieut. Waiker concluded tils little anectote by offering as a sentiment:

"Cap!, Blanding's Virginia Cousin -The only person who has ever been able to pluce a button from his coat."

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF LUNENBURG: Allow me to direct your attention to a subject which seems to me to be of great importance, and which affects the interests alike of us all-I mean the navigation of Meherrin river. Let us pause awhile and reflect for a moment, and see what our condition is as a farming community, when contrasted with other portions of the State. We live in a hilly, broken county, (over which it is impossible to have good roads,) sixty miles from market, with no carthly means of getting money, except by making tobacco and wheat I will say nothing more on this point. This of itself speaks volumes of hardship, poverty and distress. Notthe expenses for internal improvements throughout the State, yet we have not enjoyed one advanus giving one fourth of our produce to get the balance to market, and others compelled to winder to make six hogsheads of tobacco, and get it and aspire to nothing more.

these things ought not to be s ; let me convince you that we are not enjoying those advantages which it is our privilege to enjoy, and to which we are justly entitled. Now, our only hope is in the navigation of the river; and it does seem to me that to this object we all should bend our it is all a humbug, or some such thing, and that it will be of no advantage to us. But I tell you plainly, that such is only the opinion of the uninformed and indolent among us, who express before, and because they have become common-place and prevalent. Such are not the feelings of the intelligent and aspiring portion of our county, or of a majority either, as our worthy reprehim presently. Now what are the facts in the the river has a sufficient quantity of water and besides, it is ponded more than half the distance also the engineer who viewed it has pronounced it to be one among the very best streams for navigation; and calculations have been made in regard to expense of getting our produce to market; and it is allowed that the cost will be about half of what it is at present. These are plain facts. understanding of our people to sustain me in these assertions. I do say, that it is not just to pronounce sentence, and condemn this scheme before investigating the matter fairly.

We are not too much in lavor of internal improvements; but while other portions of the State are enjoying so many advantages, and living in luxury and ease at our expense, we only wish to gather up the crumbs which fall from their tables. Fellow-cirizens: Many of us have felt the hand

of poverty pressing heavily upon us, and many of us have been compelled to abandon the home of our childhood, hallowed by many endearments and fond recollections. We have been looking forward with intense anxiety, to the time when this matter should be brought up before the Legislature, and in view of the facts which I have just stated, and the unfavorable situation in which we therly kindness towards us, would have prompted a favor so reasonable and attended with so little expense. But when we saw our representative,

vor to have the matter brought up before the Lethe bill is lost now, it is probably lost forever. I am sure that I speak the sentiments of three-

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ACCOMAC. A Democratic meeting was held at the Court House of Accomac county, on Monday, the 31st We trust that Mr. Wise will attend the Conven- John C. Wise, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James J. Ailworth appointed Secretary. On motion of John W. H. Parker, the Chair

appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, viz: John W. H. Parker, William P. Bayly, John B. Ailworth, L. J. Bell, Dr. P. F. Browne, Samuel Melvin and Thomas T. Cropper. During the absence of the committee, the Hon. H. A. Wise appeared before the meeting by invitation, and eloquently and ably addressed it-approving in the warmest terms of Mr. Polk's administration. His remarks on the Mexican war were very able; and we regret that the Whigs, who are so loud in condemning the origin of the war, and so solemnly declaring it unconstitution.

al, unnecessary and unjust, could not have heard his withering denunciation of their course. The committee returned, and reported by a member of their body—the Chairman being necessarily absent-the following preamble and resolutions:

We shall be called on, in the course of this year, to vote for a President of the United States. It is the duty of every candidate, for this high and responsible station, to freely, frankly and fully, declare the principles on which he will administer the Government, if he should be called to pre-side over the affairs of the nation. It is not less the Legislature, in a manner which showed he highly appreciated the compliment. I hope he may be prevailed from to attend the Congruent opinions of those for whom they may be called vote for this exalted and responsible office; strong they should be satisfied with no partial or imperfect expression of their sentiments. Nothing but a full and manly assertion of every political opinion they entertain should be satisfactory t them. He who dares to conceal or disguise his political opinions, is unworthy the support of any honest people. It is an insult to your understanding to ask your confidence or your suffrages, under such circumstances. He who dares to conceal his opinions, does it but to deceive you, and to attain his own selfish and ambitious ends. of glory that encircles his name, is unworthy of

res. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we will vote for no man for President of the United States who does not fairly and frankly make known to the people the principles on which he will admini-ster the Government, if he should be elected by them. We deem it sufficient, without stopping o recite the events (that must be familiar to us that the honor and interest of the country required it, and the facts of the case justified the President in saying it was commenced by the act of Mexico. For the truth of this declaration, we have the re-corded evidence of a large majority of the Whigs of the last Congress. It is idie for the Whigs more Patriot. He writes emphatically that a now to declare that this is the President's war, large majority of the Whig members are "decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay as the Whig candidate for alone can declare war, and the President, as the commander-in-chief of the army, can only wage war with the consent of Congress, and the means which it places at his disposal. Congress bear evidence that on the 13th of May, 1846, a very large majority of the Whigs of that body, under the solemnity of an oath declared, that by the act of the Republic of Mexico war exists between that Republic and the United States; and having voted the money and the men necessary to prosecute it, we look with amazement on the recent protestations of their leader, that they voted "what they knew to be a lie," and aided in prosecuting a war "they knew to be un-

sive merit in a representative of the pecale, will just." And have they not, by their act of Januay 3d, 1818, declaring the war unconstitutional and unnecessary, tamely admitted the truth of the monstrous insult offered them by Mr. Clay? "We less it was to be raised, or rather attempted to be is justly regarded as one of the most sensible and trust for the honor of humanity and public moadgment of condemnation upon their country, admit themselves to be, at once, perjured and un

Resolved, That we, in common with the Whigs, believed and published to the world on the 13th May, 1846, that the war, was just on our part and that the honor and interest of the country re-ing it commenced by the act of Mexico. But, like the Whig-, we have not, from policy, Preseveral of the New York correspondents conceive to be the object of their movemen's in the House." chief fastened to the barrel of a rifle-that the sident making, or from any new light shed on the to be the object of their movemen's in the House." iew the facts that justified the war in a different light than they have presented to us on the 13th May, 1846, nor have we been made sensible of having in any particular voted a lie!-We still believe, before God and the world, that the war is just on our part, and that in prosecut ing it we are discharging a patriotic duty, re dounding to the honor and character of our cour

that we approve of the determination of the President, as expressed in his message of 1847, to prosecute the war until an honorable peace, indemnity for the past and security for the inture, are obtained. The Constitution of the United States was de signed to afford equal security and conter equa privileges on the States of this Union. It says the citizens of such State shall be entitled to al the privileges and immunities of the citizens of

the several States." If the infamous Winthro Wilmot Proviso prevails, and there seems to be a determination on the part of the non-slaveholding States that it shall, there is a clause of the Consti tution plainly violated, and all its compromise broken, and the slave-holding States will be called on, regardless of all party ties, to band themselves ogether and take the preservation of their inter ests and honor into their own hands.

Let us briefly examine how the territory is ac tired on which this iniquitous proviso is formed If it comes by purchase, does not the South pay its equal proportion of that price? If it com by conquest, has she not acted as chivalrously an poured out as much blood on the field of battle as the North? However acquired, whether by contributions to the National Treasury, or b chivalry in the field, it will not be denied that the South has equally contributed with the North .-It is then common territory; and any act o proviso of Congress regulating its enjoyment, dil-terent from that which regulated its acquisition, is an intolerable insult to the slave-holding States which, if tamely submitted to, would rob us o

equality and degrade us in the world's respect. Be i Resolved, in the language of the Virginia Legislature, that under no circumstances will we recognize as binding, any enactment of the Federal Government which has for its object the prohibition of slavery in any territory, to be acquir-ed either by conquest or treaty, south of the line of the Missouri compromise; holding it to be the natural and independent right of each citizen and every State of the Confederacy to reside with his property, of whatever description, in any territory which may be acquired by the arms of the United States, or yielded by treaty with any foreign power. Be it turther

Resolved, That we will support no candi-date for the Presidency of the United States, who does not unconditionally, clearly and un-equivocally declare his opposition to the prin-ciples and provisions of the Wilmot Proviso.

Let us not be deceived by the efforts of our opponents to in fuce us to believe that a Protective Tariff sternal Improvements by the general Governir nt, and a United States Bank are obsolete When they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping these questions from before the people, they cry out "obsolete ideas," "settled questions;" but no sooner are they in power, than they become questions of primary con-sideration; questions of such momentous importance, that they cannot be delayed to regular meetings, but an extra session of Congress is to be called to consider and consult on these "obso lete" ideas, these 'settled questions," seen nothing to induce us to believe, that our opponents are more disposed now to act on the Wil best policy," than in 1840. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we consider these practica questions of primary importance, and that we will cultivation of the best feelings between the citi-not vote for any candidate for the Presidency of zens East and West of the Blue Ridge. And,

the United States who advocates these measures, Resolved. That the firm and decided opposition of Messrs, Woodbury, Buchanan, Dallas, Cass, and others, to the fanatical spirit of the North, as expressed in the Wilmot Proviso, deserves our warmest thanks; and that, should either of them be selected by the Democratic National Convention as the candidate for the Presidency, we will give him our hearty support, and use all honor-

Resolved, That we approve of the Republican State Convention that is to be held in Richmond on the 28th of Feb, and that the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the said Convention from this county:—Henry A. Wise, Thos. H. Bayly, Robert J. Poulson, Wm. H. B. Custis, Peter F. Browne, Wm. P. Bayly, Wm. G. Riley, Lorenzo J. Bell, Jno. W. H. Parker, Samnel Melvin, Thomas T. Cropper, Shelton Davis, George P. Ewell, Captain George H. Bell, Thos Smith, Thos. Nock, George Savage, William the county of Page to bring their products along P. Moore, Jr., Hugh G. Smith, Nathan'l Smith, a McAdamized road by Madison Court House, Richard J. Ayres, Wm. A. Kellam, Custis Will and to pour them into our eastern cities, and we they please, rejoice over Mr. H.'s demonstrations.

What we have said however, should at least cause the Whig to hesitate, before its excessive "premature" laudations of Mr. the reasons for the politic in sexcessive "premature" laudations of Mr.

Busier.

But when we saw our representative, and to whom we had confidence, and to whom we had

hin, Dr. Mapp, Col. James Northam, Litel A. Hinman, Henry T. K. Russell, Captain John E Wise, Dr. Wm. T. Core, Dr. Asa T. Dix, Wm. White, Thomas J. Rayfield, Lewis B. Taylor, Jas. H. Dix, Robert Twiford, John W. Gilleit, John P. Twitord, Col. George W. Bundick, Bagwell Topping, Michael H. Higgins, Wm. Oreckmore, Henry J. Rowley, Robt. Coleburn, Dr. Jas Savage, Revell West, Levin Gray, Thos. Lilliston, Wm. Parramore, John B. Ailworth, Edward R. Allen, John H. Custis.

On motion of John W. H. Parker, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, for the very eloquent and effective manner in which he not only sustained the Administration, but the rights and honor of his country on

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Richmond Enquirer, Exami-ner, &c. JNO. C. WISE, Chairman. ner. &c. J. J. AILWORTH, Secretary.

KING GEORGE COUNTY. At a meeting of the Republican citizens of King George, assembled at their Court House n Thursday, the 3rd day of February, 1848; Charles Mason, Eq. was called to the Chair, and Wm. D. Hooe, Esq., appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were read from

the Chair, and adopted without dissent.

1. Resolved, That we are in favor of the caucus system, because it is calculated to reflect the wishes of the greatest number; because it curbs the ambitious spirit of impatient aspirants, harmonizes conflicting opinions, and enables a great party to achieve its ends, and preserve with in-tegrity its cardinal principles. That we approve of the two thirds precedent established at Baltimore, and that no man who is unwilling to abide the decisions of a Convention, fairly chosen and thus constituted, can receive our support for any

2. Resolved-Therefore, That we approve of the object of the Convention which is to assemble in Richmond, on the 28th of this month, and that Dr. A. B. Hooe, Dr. Burnett, G. Arnold, Daniel Coakley, St. Leger L. Carter, Dr. Price and Wm. Bruce, be appointed to represent this county in said Convention. On motion of Wm. Coakley, Esq, the chair-

man was added to the delegation. And, whereas the country is in a state of war by the acts of Mexico and the solemn declaraon of Congress; and whereas we firmly believe it has been greatly prolonged by the "moral treason" which party zeal or patrictic delinquency has exhibited among a portion of the citizens of this country, in attempts to reproach and embarrass their own government, thereby giving "hope and omfort to the enemy;"

your confidence and the station to which he as-Resolved-Therefore, that we are advocates of Its vigorous prosecution, until a peace can be concluded, honorable to the U.S., and satisfactory by just indemnity in money or territory, for he adjudicated claims of our citizens, and for the whole expenses of the campaign. We tavor it, first, and for the paramount reason that our country is a party to it; 2d, because we believe it was unavoidable and just; and 3d, because it was necessary to maintain our national honor and repel the arrogant pretensio; s of an insolent foe.

Resolved, That the representatives of the people in Congress tail to reflect the patriotic devo-tion of their constituents to the honor and interest of the country, by hesitating to lay a war tax on tea and coffee, or on any thing else, which would impose equal burdens upon all.

Resolved, That the recent disposition mani-

ested by the representatives of the North to d ag into the discussion of every question, however irrelevant to the one under consideration, the onestion of slavery as it exists or may exist, appears to be intended to reflect upon the institutions of the South, or for the baser purpose of disturbing the compromises upon which the stability of the Government depends; and that should the agitation of this question continue after the close of the war, we respectfully suggest a convention of the outhern States to devise proper and efficient means for their own preservation. Resolved, That the evidences which are year-

v exhibited in the Legislatures of the several States, and in the primary meetings of the people, as well as the great and manifest difference with which the prominent men of the two great political parties of this country treat all questions in volving the salety of Southern institutions, give lucid proof that in the hour of peril the South useful members of the House. The people of rals, that few will follow the lead of men who, in can alone look to Democratic men and measures for instice; and that upon the fromt dom of these is the only reliance which the friends of the Constitution can have for the faithful ob-

ue, and the thanks of this meeting are tendered statesman-like view which characterizes their discussions of this vital question. Resolved, That the administration of the Go-

vernment, under Jas. K. Polk, has been eminent-

distinguished for its strict adherence to the Constitution, and that his measures generally have been marked by wisdom and firmness which would reflect credit upon the most patriotic period in our history. On motion of Dr. Price, Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee to wait on St. Leger L. Carter, Ezq, and apprise him of the unanimous wish of this meeting for

him to become a candidate for the county and request him to canvass it. A. B. Price and Dr. Burnett were appointed as said committee.

On motion, the Enquirer, Recorder and Union, if practicable, were requested to insert these pro-ceedings. CHARLES MASON, Ch'man. W. D. Hooe, Sec'ty.

GREENSVILLE COUNTY. At a meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Greensville, held at the Count-house, on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1818: On motion, Orris A. Browne was called to the Chair, and William H. Walker was appointed

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to represent the Democracy of this county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in the city of Richmond on the 28th instant,

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a suitable number of persons as delegates to said Con-Whereupon, the following persons were ap

Joseph Turner, James Prince, Sr., T. F. Jones Bax'er R. Wilson, D. A. Claiborne, David E. Williamson, Jarrad Weaver, Thomas Avent, J.

W. Reese, Benjamin Myrick, Mordecai Jones, James Johnson, Sampson A. Robinson, Henry Allen, Sr., Edward P. Scott and Henry Maclin. On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy these proceedings to the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer and Petersburg Republican, with a request that they publish the same in their respec On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ORRIS A. BROWNE, Chairman. W. H. WALKER, Secretary. INTERNAL INPROVEMENT MEETING

IN MADISON. In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the ritizens of Madison county was held at the Court House on Thursday the 31 inst., to take into consideration the subject of making a M'Adamised road from New Market, Shenandoah county, through Page county, and via Madison Court

House to Gordonsville, Orange county.
On motion of Wm. L. Early, who stated the object of the meeting, Milton Kirtley, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John H. McClung appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed John Harrison,

Wm. L. Early, Col. Robt A. Banks, Thomas A. Gordon, and Hiram Carver, a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unani-

mously:

Whereas this meeting, a portion of the people of the county of Madison, feeling a warm and lively interest in the prosperity of their beloved State and her citizens, do deem it wise and politic on the part of the law-making power of the State, when passing acts appropriating money for internal improvements, to have a special care to the

cultivation of the best feelings between the citiwhereas, we do sadly feel the need of some publicly improved road to market, running through our county, and topping the great Valley section of this State-Therefore be it, Resolved, That the preservation of the unity of our State should be desired by every good citizen, and that no ordinary efforts should be used

to beat down the seeming natural barriers be-tween the eastern and western sections of this renowned old Commonwealth of Virginia; and we do sincerely believe that rail and McAdamized roads, connecting the eastern and western sections of the State, will have a most desirable and beneficial effect on the unity in feeling and interest of our entire State, and will be a means of bringing into the markets of our State the products of the rich and fertile west, which otherwise would be of little value until it found a market elsewhere. news of the warmth and zeal of the citizens of

ful that the bill did finally pass the lower House, and we hope that it will be favorably received in the Senate; if it does not, I propose that the people of Lunenburg have a meeting at our next court, and make some arrangements, and endeavor to have the matter brought up before the Le
bin, Dr. Mapp. Col. James Northam, Litel A.

Wallop, John D. Wallop, Dr. James Q. Willop, Senandoah county, through the county of Page, by Madison Court House to Gordonsville, or the most convenient depot on the Louisa Rail Road, should that road be extended by the Northern route; and that an act be passed by the Northern route; and that an act be passed by the Legislature of our State incorporation. by the Northern route; and that an act be passed by the Legislature of our State incorporating a Company with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, three-fifths of which stock to be taken by the State, and the remaining two fifths by the people; and that we do believe that such an improvement would be a great acquisition to the State, and would be adding greatly to the facili-

ties of a much neglected portion of her citizens.

4. Resolved, That whilst we have been large and willing tax-payers since the formation of the Government, yet not a dollar from the State Treasury has ever been expended within the borders of our county, or in any manner for our im. mediate interest in the way of internal improve ments.

5. Resolved, That our delegate and senator be, and are hereby, instructed to exert them-selves in procuring the passage of the proposed

act of incorporation.

6. Resolved, That we shall expect our delegate and senator to vote freely for any increase of taxes that may be necessary to pay promptly the in-terest on our State debt; and also, to pay not less than ten per centum per annum of the principal thereof, it such questions should come up for con-

sideration.
7. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be forwarded to our dele-gate and senator, and that they be requested to have them published in one or more papers of the city of Richmond.

MILTON KIRTLEY, Ch'n. John H. McClung, Sec'y. We are authorized to state, that Henry E.

Coleman will be a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates from the county of Mecklenburg. LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1848. SENATE.

Bills from the House of Delegates were com-nitted, on motion of Mr. DENNIS. Mr. ROGERS, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill concerning the

Roanoke Navigation Company.

Mr. STRINGER, from the select committee, reported the bill divorcing Robert Moran from his wife, Lydia, with an amendment. The bill was laid on the table, and the amendment ordered to be printed .- [The amendment proposes the enactment of a general law upon the subject of

Mr. STRINGER, from the select committee, reported the bill changing the place of holding a separate election in the county of Harrison; which, on his motion, was passed-and, on his turther motion the rule of the Senate was suspended, and the bill forthwith communicated to the House of Delegates by him. Mr. COX reported the bill to provide a connec-

tion between the James river canal and the county of Powhatan: which was passed. Mr. BONDURANT offered the following re-solution, (seconded by Mr. GALLAHER,) which

was unanimously adopted: Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate are due to James H. Cox, Esq., for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of Speaker pro tem, during

On motion of Mr. FRY. The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

the late absence of the Speaker.

A communication was received from the Sen-ate stating that they had passed various bills, some with amendments, which were agreed to by the House The SPEAKER announced the following as the committee under the resolution for re apportioning the representation of the State, viz: Messrs. Scott abled.

of F., Haymond, Tate, Yerby, McGinness, Con-way, Stephenson, Cheatham, Parks, Wright, Seymour, Thompson of Botetourt and Lacy. Mr. SCOTT of F., from the committee for Courts of Justice, reported the following bills: A bill authorizing Ministers Ptenipotentiary &c. of the U. States, in foreign countries, to take acknowledgments of femmes covert to conveyances of their husbands; and

A bill establishing a special Court of Appeals and diminishing the number of Judges, of the General Court.

[The Bill provides that the act of 4th March, 1835, prescribing the manner and terms of holding the sessions of the General Court shall be repealed: that the five judges of the Circuit Superior Courts, who may for the time being stand first in commission with respect to precedence Court. The same five judges shall likewise constitute a special Court'of Appeals to be holden in the city of Richmond-said Court shall ananally commence its session at the State Court ment of the General Court. It may adjourn long as they may consider they can properly sit, without interfering with their duties as judges of the General Court and of the Circuit Superior Courts; but there shall be no such session while the Court of Appeals are in session at Lewis-

burg | Mr. DORMAN, from the committee on Finance, presented a report adverse to the petition of James S. Oden, and the following bills A bill prohibiting justices of the peace from being appointed commissioners of the revenue and also from farming the sheriffalty; A bill authorizing the county court of Gooch-

land to re-assess the lands of Stephen Duvall, A bill requiring Commissioners of the Revenue to assess merchants' licenses and for other

On motion of Mr. STEPHENSON-Resolv ed, That the committee on Roads, &c., enquire into the expediency of amending the act of March 9th, 1847, entitled an act to incorporate the Lit-tle Kanawha Navigation Company, and to au-thorize a subscription on the part of the State to

the said company. On motion of Mr. BURWELL-Resolved, That the committee on Schools, &c., be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting bill No. 133 of the session 1841-'2, entitled a bill to establish the State Armory School, with such amendments as may seem expedient to the com-

mittee. Mr. STRINGER informed the House, that the Senate had passed the bill to authorize a separate election in the county of Harrison. PETITIONS, &C.

The following petitions were presented and orered to be referred to appropriate committees: By Mr. STEPHENSON: Of the President Recorder and Trustees of the town of Parkersburg, asking an amendment of their charter; also of Frederick Frickey & Sons, of Bal imore, for authority to remove oysters from Suggett's Point on Rappahannock r ver. A bill establishing inspections of lime in the

city of Norfolk, and towns of Alexandria, Fred- of the Loan Bill. ericksburg and Portsmouth, and amending the act establishing inspections of lime in the city of Richmond and town of Petersburg, was taken up on motion of Mr. SYME, and on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, in DORMAN the act of the last session was so amended as to recommitthe bill with instructions to report a bill repealing the act of the last ses-On motion of Mr. HAYMOND-Resolved,

That the committee on Claims enquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of certain judgments, rendered against the Fishing Creek and Smithfield Road Company in the county court of Monongalia, and in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for said county, hereto annexed. On motion of Mr. TOMLIN-Resolved, That

a select committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what means should be adopted to prevent incorporated companies from using their capital for other purposes than are expressed in their several acts of incorporation. The report of the committee for Propositions, &c., adverse to the petition of various citizens of Boone county for the removal of the seat of jus-

Mr. MORGAN.

Mr. HILL, of Fayerte and Nicholas, presented a bill in relation to the removal of the county The bill for the extension of the Louisa Railroad was reconsidered and recommitted, for the

purpose of framing a new bill excluding all lateral branches. The bill allowing per diem compensation and mileage to John S. Duncan was taken up; and atter discussion between Messrs. SHEFFEY, CONWAY, TUNSTALL and HAYMOND was, on motion of Mr. MAJOR, indefinitely

posiponed—ayes 55, noes 41.
On motion of Mr. WATSON-Resolved, That the committee on the Public Library be in-structed to enquire into the expediency of pro-viding by law for furnishing the libraries of the University of Virginia and William and Mary College with an additional number of the annual law publications of the State, for the use of the law classes of those institutions, and to be exchanged for similar publications of other States.

A message was received from the Senate by
Mr. GALLAHER, who informed the House that

the Senate had passed the bill to provide for a connection between the James river canal and the county of Powhatan, with an amendment; which was concurred in by the House.

A bill incorporating the Aberdeen Savings In-

stitution, in the county of Campbell, was read a On motion of Mr. TOMLIN. The House adjourned. CONFIRMED .- The Portsmouth (Va.) Chro-

THIRTIETH CONGRESS .- First Session. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1818.

Mr. Hale presented a memorial from Salem Massachusetts, against the further prosecution of Mr. Benton presented a petition from Alexan. der Vattemare, on the subject of interchanges of

Mr. Webster submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expe diency of abolishing imprisonment for debt under processes issued by the Courts of the United

Mr. Webster stated that a case had been presen. ted to him of very great hardship, he might say of severe cruely, if it had been reported correctly, it was the case of an individual who had been imprisoned for an indefinite period under process issued by a Court of the United States -

Should it be the pleasure of the Senate to adopt this resolution, he would place the papers in the hands of the Judiciary committee for its investigation. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Dix presented joint resolutions of the le-gislature of New York, instructing their senators

and requesting their Representatives to vote

against the introduction of slavery in any new territory which may be acquired by the United Mr. Johnson, of La., from the committee on revolutionary claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Col. Wm. Grayson. Also, from the committeee on pensions, a bill for the relief of Welcome Parmenter; and several House bills

Mr. Dix, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new register or enrolment for schooner Robert Henry, which was read three times and passed.

without amendments.

tion, when

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on printing, eported that 2,000 copies of Lieut. Abert's reported

Mr. Ashley, from the judiciary committee, reported, without amendment, a bill from the House to confirm the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas, which was considered and passed. A bill to divide the District of Arkansas into two judicial districts, was taken up for considera.

Mr. Sevier moved an amendment, after which, on motion of Mr. Atchison, the bill was post-poned till Monday fortnight, and was made the special order for that day. The Vice-President (who appeared in his seat to-day) laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, in reply to a re-

solution relative to bounty lands in Illinois, which was ordered to be printed. The Senate resumed the consideraton of the Army bill.

Mr. Niles spoke for two hours and a half. He

did not go into a review of the origin of the war, which he thought just; as to its progress, we had done well so far. The danger was in the future. He was against the annihilation of Mexican nationality, or any of the military lines designated for occupation. He thought all the objects of the war had been accomplished. But he would vote for the bill because he wished that we should present an efficient force, while making an effort the last time to obtain peace. Mr. Underwood obtained the floor, and the Se

nate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Bous, chairman of the committee on mili-tary affairs, reported, with amendments. Senate

bills, to promote the filling up of vacancies in the volunteer corps of the army-referred to the com-mittee of the whole on the state of the Union. Also, Senate bill, providing additional quarters at New Orleans for the soldiers and volunteers going to or returning from the seat of war in Mexico. It appropriates \$100,000 for the erection of

these quarters and a hospital for the sick and dis-Mr. Botts moved that the bill be now put upon its passage. The motion prevailed, and the bill

assed unanimously.

Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Antonio Pacheco, accompanied by a report, which bill and report were referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, from the same

committee, presented a minority report on the same subject, which was laid on the table, and rdered to be printed. He also moved to print 5,000 extra copies of these reports, for the use of he members, which motion lies over. The bill provides for payment, to the legal representatives of Pach co, the value of a slave owned by him, and hired to an officer of the ar-

and was lost to the owner. The constitutional question is involved, whether the Government is by the United States. Numerous private bills were reported from the the committee of the whole; and numerous adverse reports on petitions for relief, were made by Mesars, Cabell, White, Cocke, Lawrence, Bo

cock, Cummins, Hammons, Pulton, Wiley, Venable, Eckert, Petrie, Smith, Rockwell, Thomas, Wilmot, Flournoy, Dunn, McClelland and others, and ordered to be printed. ted without amendment the bill to amend the act o raise for a certain time an additional military force, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 11, 1847; which, on his motion was laid on the table. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, chairman of the com-

mittee on territories, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, which was twice read, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and, on his motion made the special order for Monday, the 14th of Mr. Rockwell, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported, without amendment, a bill for the settlement of the accounts of Joseph Nourse, formerly Register of the Treasury, which was

twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Also, a bill providing for the punishment of false swearing, in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Bowlin introduced a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to ascertain and fix the fees taxable in favor of the attorney of the Circuit Court of the United States for Missouri, in certain cases; which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the Whole on the state

which was read twice, and referred to same cor Mr. Hampton, of Pennsylvania, presented the resolutions of that State, in reference to the free transmission of newspapers by mail within thirty miles of the place of publication. On motion of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, the House

of the Union. Also, a bill to provide for the

better security of the lives of passengers by the

then went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration Mr. Fisher, of Ohio, having the floor, addressed the committee in opposition to the general

defence of the President, and in a general examination of the question of boundary and the origin of the war. The committee, at the conclusion of Mr Thomas' speech, rose-and The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in reply to a resolution of the House, enclosing from the War Department the

and documents were referred to the committee on structions to consider the expediency of printing an extra number.

Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual bill, making appropriation for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849; and, on his motion, it was committed to the committee of the

reports of Lieutenant Emery and others, on the

various routes to the Pacific, &c.

Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. tice of that county, was recommitted on mo ion of Mr. Hall, of New York, submitted a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of appropriating \$25,000 for continuing, under the direction of the topographical engineers, the survey of the great western lakes-adopted.

Mr. Hall of Missouri, gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Colonels Doniphan and Sterling Price, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their gallant services in New Mexico, at Chihua-

To the Editors of the Enquirer. To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Messis Editors: In publishing the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Southsmpton county, complimenting their gallant countymen, the name of one of the gentlemen, through some inadverience, was not given in full. The same is Capt. WILLIAM KELLO, of the 8th Infantry, whose company behaved so gallantly, and suffered so severely, in the battles of the 8th and 9th May, 1846.

Capt. Kello is now lying at his mother's, suffering, as I am informed, in the last stage of Consumption, brought on by exposure while at his post in the army of his country.

JAMES MAGET, Chairman.

Southampton county, Feb. 4th, 1848.

Southampton county, Feb. 4th, 1848.

Southampton county, Feb. 4th, 1848.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:
DRUMMOND, Accommack Co., Va., Feb. 6, '48.
Sirs:—The schooner Annexation, from Philadelphia, bound to Richmond, ran on an out shoal on this coast yesterday week. On this day week, at night, she beat nearly over the shoal, and fell on her beam—masts, and nearly all her hull, under water. Monday morning i sent six boats and thirty men to her assistance—got her off the shoals into deep water, and endeavored to get her in—but, after five hours' incessont labor at the oars, she grounded on a point of Parramore's Island, in sixteen feet water, and stuck fast. I then had holes cut in her deck, and endeavored to save her cargo, which was very difficult to do, owing to her resition—but the men worked day and night. On Wednesday might she floated over the point, and came inside and around the island, and landed on a shoal, nearly all under water;—the men worked at her all day. On Thursday she turned nearly bottom upwards, and entirely disappeared—she was found, however, and partially righted. To day a schooner has gone to her assistance. We have succeeded in saving her sails, a great part of her rigging, one onchor and one chain, a large quantity of bacon, (hogsbeads all had to be broken to pletes before it could be saved,) 1775 peunds lead, 28 bornicle is pleased to learn that the appointment of its fellow-townsman, C. C. Robinson, E-q, as Naval Officer at that port, has been confirmed by the

SENATE.